

were riding home upon the same horse, from a fair which had been in the neighborhood, and being attacked he made the most vigorous resistance; unfortunately, however, his wife was dragged from behind him, carried to a little distance and her entrails taken out.—Struck with grief and horror, the husband redoubled his efforts to escape, and even trod some of them down under his horse's feet. Fortunately for him, and for the inhabitants of that part of the country, in the meantime, twenty or thirty in a company came riding home from the same fair. Upon their approach, Sawney and his crew fled into a thick wood, and hastened to their infernal den.

This man, who was the first that had escaped from their hands related to his neighbors what had happened, and showing them the mangled body of his wife, which lay at a distance; the blood thirsty wretches, not having time to carry it with them. They were all struck with astonishment and horror, took him with them to Glasgow, and reported the whole adventure to the Chief Magistrate of the city. Upon this intelligence, he wrote to the King, informing him of the matter.

In a few days, his Majesty in person accompanied by four hundred men, went in quest of the perpetrators of such cruelties. The man who had his wife murdered before his eyes was their guide, with a number of blood hounds, that no possible means might be left unattempted to discover the haunt of these execrable villains.

They searched the woods, traversed and examined the sea shore; but though they passed by the entrance into their cave, they had no suspicion that any creature resided in that dismal abode. Fortunately, however, some of the blood hounds entered the cave and raised up an uncommon barking, and noise, indicating that they were about to seize their prey. The King and his men returned, and could scarcely conceive how any human being could reside in a place of utter darkness, and where the entrance was difficult and narrow; but as the blood hounds increased in their vociferation and refusing to return, it occurred to all that the cave ought to be explored to the extremity. Accordingly, a sufficient number of torches were provided. The hounds were permitted to pursue their course—a great number of men penetrated through all the intricacies of the path, and at length arrived at the private residence of these horrible cannibals.

They were followed by all the band, who were shocked to behold a sight unequalled in Scotland, if not in any part of the universe. Legs, arms, thighs, hands, and feet, of men, women and children; were suspended in rows like beef. Some limbs and other members were found in pickle, while a great mass of money, both of gold and silver, watches, rings, pistols, cloths, both woolen and linen, with an innumerable quantity of other articles, were either thrown together in heaps, or suspended upon the sides of the cave.

The whole cruel, brutal family, to the number formerly mentioned, were seized, the human flesh buried in the sand of the sea shore; the immense booty, carried away, and the King marched to Edinburgh with the prisoners. This new and wretched spectacle attracted the attention of the inhabitants who flocked from all quarters to see this bloody and unnatural family as they passed along, which had increased in the space of twenty-five years, to the number of twenty-seven men, and twenty-one women. Arrived in the capital, they were all confined in the Tolbooth, under a strong guard; they were next day conducted to the common place of execution in Leith Walk, and executed without any formal trial, it being deemed unnecessary to try those who were the avowed enemies of all mankind and of all social order.

The enormity of their crimes dictated the severity of their death. The wretched mother of the whole crew, the daughters and grand-children, after being spectators of the death of the men, were cast into three separate fires, and consumed to ashes. Nor did they in general display any signs of repentance or regret, but continued, with their last breath, to pour forth the most dreadful curses and imprecations upon all around and upon all those who were instrumental in bringing them to such well-deserved punishments.

Courting.—A lispng bashful sort of a genius, went to see his sweet-heart one night, and being rather hard run for conversation, said to her after a pause:—

"Thally, did you ever see an owl? what cuthe'd big eyes they has got, haint they?"

THE REGISTER.



"Nullius in verba."—No man in words.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844

"Keep it before the people!"

That the principles of the Native American party are these, and no other:

That the Elective Franchise should be preserved pure and uncorrupted, cost what it may.

That no foreigner should be naturalized until he shall have resided in the country twenty-one years, and laws passed to prevent them from obtaining certificates until that fact is fully shown.

That no laws shall be passed to divest foreigners of any rights they have already acquired; but, that no foreigner, who may come hereafter, shall be permitted to hold any office, until he shall have resided in the country twenty-one years.

That all men have a right to be protected in their civil and religious liberty, no matter from whence they may come; and that people have a right to assemble and discuss subjects in which they may feel an interest, without interruption.

That we do not close our ports against the admission of foreigners, and offer them protection from persecution. We give them all the privileges granted to them by the constitution. As long as they are protected in person and property they should not complain.—BUT WHEN THEY INTERFERE WITH THE GOVERNMENT, BEFORE THEY HAVE RESIDED AMONG US TWENTY-ONE YEARS, AND NOT TILL THEN, WE CRY HULL!

"Not that I love Caesar less, But that I love Rome more."

"My country!—May she always be the right—but, righter wrong, my country!"—Commons Decatur.

"Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be continually awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government."—Washington's Farewell Address.

"It is time we should become a little more Americanized!"—Andrew Jackson.

Nothing.

The windows of heaven have opened us out almost another deluge this week. The river has risen considerably, and we may expect Steamboats up forthwith. Planters who are ready, will at least have the advantage of an early market, if they should not choose to sell.

The Christmas holidays are at hand—whigs and democrats will shake hands, as all mutually acknowledged patriots—query; who are patriots?

"Americus" has a communication in this week—good no doubt, as many things from that source are—we have read it—and our friend Capt. A. W. Armstrong advertises "conspicuously"—his stock is worth bragging over—and we will say, in confidence, that he is as gentlemanly, accommodating, and clever a fellow as one would wish to deal with.

To-morrow is Sunday—a common thing after Saturday—no reason why you should not go to church, to keep the devil down. There is one advantage which this town enjoys over all others in the universe—there is not a loafer in it. Any body may believe that or not, as they please.

There is no news this week; and if this article contains any you will know it is not true; therefore it is time to quit reading it.

For the Register.

F. A. TYLER, Esq.

Sir, I have recently read in your paper and others, several articles with which I was much pleased, on the subject of naturalization. It is a little astonishing that we have so long tamely submitted to foreign influence and interference in our elective franchise. But the gross outrages lately committed upon our republican institutions, in New York and other parts of our nation, by foreigners, who perhaps had not been on our shores many months, coming to the ballot box, with the declaration that, "Americans shan't govern us," should arouse every native American to a sense of the impending danger.

It is strange, passing strange, that these outrages have been encouraged and promoted by native Americans, to party purposes; to defeat the election of a man who has done more for his country than any other now living, and to elect to the highest office in our government a man who comparatively is a mere tyro.

We have cause to dread foreign power, not only as it relates to our political institutions, but religious also. At least the bearing on both these points is so intimately connected that we cannot separate them, for if our national institutions fall—they will fall like the strong man; they will pull down our religious liberty with them.

In order to make this apparent we have only to consider the character of the larger proportion of foreigners who are swarming to the United States. I presume it will not be denied that at least a majority of them are Roman Catholics; and those who understand what is meant by papal government need not be told that when the Pope has the power, he is the supreme ruler, both politically and religiously.

Our government being founded upon

republican principles, secures to us the liberty of conscience, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience. It is therefore, not only our privilege, but our duty to oppose and war against every thing that has any tendency to divest us of these rights. Whilst we are willing to extend our arms and receive oppressed and persecuted foreigners into our bosom, and, if need be, to feed and clothe them in our hospitals, we are not willing hastily to put into their hands an instrument by which they may be enabled to break down our government.—Let them remain at least twenty-one years before they come to the ballot box. In that length of time they will be better prepared to understand and appreciate our institutions.

But if we go on with our present system of naturalization, and the rapidly increasing tide of emigration continues to increase as it has done within a few years past, the days of our republic are numbered—we may prepare to bow to the pseudo holy cross, and kiss the feet of the holy Pope; or surrender our lives at the stake, amidst burning faggots, to atone for our temerity in dissenting from the opinions of his holiness.

Let it not be said, there is no danger. Popery is now what it was three hundred years ago, and what it has been almost ever since the alliance of Church and State by Constantine. It is estimated upon good authority that about fifty millions of protestants have been sacrificed to the savage cruelty and superstition of Catholics—near three times the population of the U. States.—Give them the power, and they will be in the United States what they have been in Italy, France, Germany, Holland, &c, where those bloody persecutions have raged. What was done during the 16th century, in the city of Paris, where ten thousand protestants were inhumanly butchered in three days, might be done in New York if the Catholicism had the power.

During the same persecution in France, "Some they bound, before a great fire, and being half roasted, let them go! a punishment worse than death. Amidst a thousand hideous cries they hung up men and women by the hair, and some by the feet on hooks in chimneys, and smoked them with wisps of wet hay till they were suffocated. They tied some under the arms with ropes, and plunged them in wells, they bound others, put them to the torture, and with a funnel filled them with wine till the fumes of it took away their reason, when they made them say they consent to be Catholics." *****

***** With these scenes of desolation and horror, the popish clergy feasted their eyes, and made only sport of them!!"

Whilst such an enemy is insidiously invading our country, our liberties, our lives are in danger. And shall we rest at ease; shall we carelessly look on while the elements of destruction are gathering thick around us? Shall we slumber till the power of these elements concentrates, and bursts with a vengeance upon our head?

Let us arouse—let every true American, whether whig or democrat arouse! Let every one act his part; let us unite! guard that liberty which cost the blood of our fathers. Let us keep the reins of government in our own hands, and not suffer ourselves to be governed by foreigners who know but little about our institutions, and have no identity of interest with us.

AMERICUS.

The duty of the Whigs.

It is the duty of the Whigs to stand firm to their cause, and their principles, and their name—to go over to no other party whatever—but so to act as to induce other parties to come over to them. They are a great and powerful, though a defeated party. They hold strong majorities in some of the largest States of Union; they can neck and neck with their opponents in others; and they manfully contest every State. Their principles are good, their cause is just, and their aim is the prosperity of the country. Does an adverse result alter these principles and change the nature of that cause? Surely not. In 1840, the Locofocos were routed horse foot and dragoons. The States and the people were against them every where; and yet they rallied, they re-organized, they contended, they persevered, and they again have the control of the Government. *Fas est ab hoste doceri* We can learn from this lesson which ought to have powerful force with the Whigs, because their opponents have not the advantage of their excellent political principles.

We have seen in no Whig quarter any indications of quailing under the recent defeat or abandoning the cause.

The Whigs are made of sterner and better stuff. In adversity as in prosperity they will stand shoulder to shoulder—a united band of brothers. In adopting the principal of resistance to improper foreign influence in the elections, and an improvement of the naturalization laws to effect this desirable object, they make no change in or surrender of their own principles, nor do they move one inch from their own position. Above all, they eschew, and repudiate, in this connexion, utterly and entirely, all religious or sectarian views, and will have nothing to do with any move that is to bring religion or any of the religious sects into the politics of the country. This with them is a settled point.

This Whigs in the stand they are now to take will recollect that they have "a country to serve as well as a party to obey." Defeated under their great leader, they know that history is full of examples of the failure of the people to recognize and reward the greatest men. Fortune does not always light upon the plume of the most valiant soldier, nor is the most sagacious statesman always the most successful in his ends. But if Clay has not been elected President, some American Republican may yet unite the people in a party sufficiently strong to carry out Clay's principles and measures. We, therefore have calmly looked over the whole, renew our exhortations to the Whigs never to give up the ship! Nail the American flag to the mast and every man stand to his post as long as he has a hand to move and a heart to feel.

Alexandria Gazette.

From the New Orleans Tropic, Latest from Texas.

The steamship New York, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, bringing dates to the 16th.

Judge Terrell arrived in the New York. He is on his way to France, to supply the place of the Hon. Ashbel Smith, as Charge d'Affairs of the French Court.

We learn from the Galveston News that a gentleman who arrived there from Matamoros, reported that the yellow fever was raging in that city when he left, about the 20th ult. The American Consul, and many others have fallen victims to the epidemic.

The Haron Star mentions a rumor that the Hon. Ashbel Smith is on his way from France to accept the appointment of Secretary of State.

No tidings have been heard of the Schooner Atlantic, bound to Galveston from New York. It is the general impression that she is lost. She had on board several resident citizens of Texas, who were returning from a visit to the North.

M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne, who went out to Texas, to survey the country and make arrangements for carrying into effect an extensive project of Colonization, has returned to Galveston from the West. His impressions are said to be highly favorable to the enterprise of colonization. He considers the West very suitable for European settlers and he forthwith returns to Europe, for the purpose of sending on a large body of emigrants. M. d'Orvanne has already treated for a large tract of excellent land, well adapted to the cultivation of any kind of products, at the forks of the Cibolo and San Antonio rivers, and has made preparations to receive the emigration on this tract. The Civilian says:—

"Some settlements are established on it; and a new town called 'San Bartolo,' is to be erected in a beautiful situation. This city, situated midway from the sea to San Antonio by the road of La Babin is about 48 miles from Copano. It is destined to become an excellent stopping place for travellers and emigrants, and to give great security to this part of the country—distant from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, about 140 miles, its commercial prospects have a large chance of success.

It is believed that the river San Antonio, from its mouth to the junction with the Cibolo may be made navigable. M. Bourgeois d'Orvanne, therefore has the intention to execute this important work, the expense of which will be almost without importance to him. In this case, San Bartolo will gain a large consideration, and become the principal market in the West. The rich lands in this part of the Republic will then soon acquire a great value."

The Civilian in announcing the arrival of Major Donelson, the U.S. Charge d'Affairs, says that his appointment is highly satisfactory to the people of Texas. The Major was waiting the arrival of the Secretary of State, who was daily expected at Galveston.

Ninety of the Mier prisoners who were lately in this city arrived out in the New York.

The Civilian says an effort has been made at the approaching session of congress to repeal the act of prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade of Texas.

CASH ADVANCES.

LIBERAL Cash advances will be made on Cotton.

33—if A. W. ARMSTRONG.

Notice.

The State of Mississippi } Probate
Tallahatchie County } Court

BY HUDSON ALLEN, Judge of the Probate Court of said county notice is hereby given that on application to me by James Alford, guardian of John Russell, Nancy Russell and William Russell, minor heirs of Calvin Russell, deceased and James Hamlett the husband of Mary Hamlett and child of the said Calvin Russell deceased, all of said county who claim an undivided one fourth part for each of said heirs of all that tract of land known as The north half of the west half of the north west quarter of section 32, and The west half of the south west quarter of section 29, and The west half of the north west quarter of section 29, all in Township 24, Range 3 East. I have nominated John H. McAlister, John Ellett and Robert Powers Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections stated to me at Charleston the county aforesaid on the 2nd Monday of January next, the said John H. McAlister, John Ellett, and Robert Powers will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands pursuant to an act entitled an act concerning the partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common.

Given under my hand this 15th day of October, A. D. 1844 at Charleston. HUDSON ALLEN, Judge of Probate Court.

—30-9-w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, at the September Term A. D. 1844, of the Probate Court of Panola county, on the estate of Clathorne Looney, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come immediately forward and make payment.—And those having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred. MARGARET LOONEY, Adm.

34-6-w.

Administrator's Notice
AGREEABLY to an order of the Probate Court of Panola county made at the October Term thereof, 1844, I will as Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Harrison deceased, present my accounts for settlement and allowance, at the Probate Term A. D. 1844 of said county. All persons interested are notified to attend and show cause, if they have, why final settlement and allowance should not be made. LUDY CATHART, de bonis non of Sarah Harrison deceased.

33-2-w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, at the September Term A. D. 1844, of the Probate Court of Panola county, on the estate of John H. McAlister, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come immediately forward and make payment.—And those having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred. MARGARET LOONEY, Adm.

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